

ABSTRACTS

LEONA BAGLYOSI

Federico García Lorca: Music and Poetry. The Problem of *Cante Jondo*

The topic of my essay is the musical work of Federico García Lorca and the effect of music on poetry. The aim is to present an objective image of García Lorca, the musician, disregarding his reputation as poet and dramatist.

In this extract, I discuss the theory of *cante jondo*. The differences between Lorca's and later experts' results are presented from the perspective of modern flamencology.

The first disputed aspect is stylistic categorisation – while the poet makes a distinction between *cante jondo* and *cante flamenco*, flamencologists consider *cante jondo* as a subtype of flamenco. The origin of the genre is even more problematic, and, in the absence of written documents, the debate between the representatives of the Andalusian and the gypsy origin is still unclosed. Considering the place of origin of *cante jondo* Lorca did not state his opinion, therefore, based on some references, I try to clarify if he shared his teacher's, Manuel de Falla's opinion, which is different from what experts claim today.

Only part of the analysis of *Poema del cante jondo* is published here, but after the in-depth examination of the volume it can be stated that despite the disputability of his theory, the poet could recreate the emotions and thoughtfulness of “deep song”.

ZSUZSANNA BÁRKÁNYI

Spanish Stress from an Analogical Perspective

In this study we argue that the stress system of nominals in Spanish can be captured more accurately in an analogical framework than in more traditional rule-based approaches. We back up our claim with a nonce word experiment carried out with 40 native speakers of Spanish.

ERZSÉBET DOBOS

Federico's Trip to the Moon

This essay is about Federico García Lorca's filmscript, *Trip to the Moon* written during his stay in América between June of 1929 and March of 1930. Although there was no doubt about the existence of this script the matter of fact is that was found

only in 1989. The surrealist text is surprisingly daring, in certain way more than Buñuel's *Un chien andalou*.

For the reading and correct interpretation of the text is essential to be familiar with Lorca's biographical background and system of symbols. The point of this essay is explain the reason and the meaning of the script and its importance in Lorca's oeuvre. To sum it up, the message is dark: in Lorca's view the well balanced, harmonious relationship between man and women does not exist or is sentenced to death and ends up in the death which means moon, according Lorca's symbols.

ILDIKÓ HAFNER
A History of Mesoclis

The aim of the paper is to give an overview of the development of mesoclis, a peculiar area of pronominal clitic placement. Mesoclis is a particular instance of enclis (Verb-clitic) when a clitic is placed inside a morphological word, surfacing in between the verbal root and the inflectional suffixes. Mesoclis only appears with future and conditional forms of the verb, clearly showing the origins of the inflexion, namely the Vulgar Latin auxiliary, *habere*. In most Romance language the analytic future and conditional became synthetic at an early stage and could not be divided by a constituent (clitic) but in Old Spanish and Portuguese mesoclis was still a preferred option. It was also natural for both Spanish and Portuguese authors to use the mesoclitic form in the 16th century. With the explosive growth of proclis (clitic-Verb) in Spanish, mesoclis became gradually unused and disappeared, whereas Portuguese preserved this archaic structure and it is still in use if there is no triggering condition in the sentence (negation, wh question, adverbs, etc.) Today they are in complementary distribution with enclis and well defined rules set their use, it is the morphology of the verb that defines the choice.

PETRA HORVÁTH
José Ortega y Gasset and the Rise of Scientific Psychology in Spain

My essay discusses the rise of scientific psychology in Spain and the role José Ortega y Gasset played in its formation. From the second half of the 19th century, as part of the effort to catch up with the scientific development that took place in Europe, Spain turned with great interest towards the latest scientific theories of the day, as well as towards the network of ideas that served as their ground and context. The greatest Psychological Schools – Psychoanalysis, the Gestalt theory, Phenomenology, among others – soon appeared in Spain, and by the beginning of the 20th century Spanish scientific psychology was formed. In the institutionalization of this new science, the Spanish philosopher, José Ortega y Gasset, took a leading part. Already as a young

man Ortega showed great interest in psychology and as a mature philosopher he even dedicated an entire university course to the question of Psychology with the title “System of Psychology”, in 1915-16. These lectures -which embedded various central psychological issues in philosophical discourse – are of great interest even today.

ÁGNES IDRISZ

The Behavior of the Verbs *haber* and *ser* as Auxiliaries in Compound Tenses
(13-17 centuries)

In the old Spanish language the usage of the compound tenses formed with the auxiliary '*haber*' and the *participle* form shows several differences compared to today's usage. It turns out from fragments from the XIII-XVII. centuries that the word order of the elements in the structure was not bound: on the one hand, the participle form could come before the auxiliary, on the other hand, other parts of the sentence could be inserted between the two elements of the structure. Furthermore, the participle form could possibly be reconciled with the direct object of the sentence. The above mentioned features can be found in the earliest fragments of the 'corpus' on a larger scale, whereas by the XVII. century – due to the grammatical progress of the structure – these features had almost completely disappeared. Another peculiarity about the development of the structure *haber* + *participio pasado* is that the occurrence of the above mentioned features depended largely on the genre of the text.

There is a whole range of studies available which deal with the emergence and the forms of the compound tenses. Therefore, the purpose of the present study is to examine – based on the article of Concepción Company in 1983 – how much these compound tenses are present in the texts from different ages, as well as how much the frequency of their presence was influenced by the genre of the texts.

JANCSÓ KATALIN

Maximilian's Indigenism in Mexico (1864-1867)

The aim of our study is to examine an interesting period of Mexican history: the empire of Maximilian I, born Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph of Austria. After a short introduction to the Hungarian historiography of the topic, the 19th century turbulent history of Mexico, the circumstances of the French intervention and the emperor's ascendance to the throne, we concentrate on the analysis of Maximilian's attitude towards indigenous people. Influenced by French socialists, Maria Theresa's illustrated absolutism and contemporary liberalism, the emperor tried to alleviate the painful effects of liberal reforms introduced in 1856. He himself introduced several reforms, especially in land property questions and community rights. He created a protection committee for miserable classes, whose work helped

him take several measurements in favour of Mexican indigenous people. Nevertheless, the empire was doomed to fail. Maximilian and his generals were executed in June, 1867, which also meant the end of an important period of battles between liberals and conservatives.

ESZTER KATONA
Hungarian Translations of Lorca's *The Gipsy Ballads*

Federico García Lorca's first volume of poems translated to Hungarian was *The Gipsy Ballads*, which was published in 1947 in two independent editions (Cserépfalvi and Lux Publishing Companies) at the same time. Readers got acquainted with Lorca's lovely romances through the translations of Ervin Gyertyán and László András. In 1963 a new edition enriched Lorca's image in Hungarian, this time Európa Publishing Company issued the *The Gipsy Ballads* cycle within a volume along with other poets' works, but this time the poems were translated to Hungarian by László Nagy. The aim of this paper was to compare the three different Hungarian translations. Obviously, within the limits of this article it was impossible to compare all the ballads, therefore I have selected three poems (*Romance de la luna, luna*; *La monja gitana*; *Precios y el aire*) of the volume, in order to present through differences/similarities of syntactic, semantic and poetical aspects the importance of the translators' valuable work in presenting Lorca's *duende* in Hungarian language.

MÓNKA KISPÉTER
The /-n'r-/ and /-l'r-/ Consonantal Groups in the Spanish Future Tense and Conditional Mode

The aim of this article is the investigation of certain Spanish conjugated verb forms in future tense and in conditional mode. These forms during the Middle Age had more verb stems; as opposed to this, in Modern Spanish only one of these stems is found. These forms are the result of the medieval Spanish speakers' intent to avoid the "inconvenient" secondary consonantal groups /-n'r-/ and /-l'r-/ that had emerged as the consequence of syncope. Four different verb stems were e. g. in the case of the verb *venir*: (1) there is no change, so the secondary consonantal group is not dissolved (*venré*); (2) assimilation occurred, the /n/ assimilated to the /r/ (*verré*); (3) metathesis was produced, which means that the two sounds (*verné*); (4) there is an epenthesis, between the /n/ or the /l/ and the /r/ inserts a phoneme (*vendré*). The former case is the only applied one in Modern Spanish.

The article attempts to explain why only this one form is used in the case of the verbs, although there are examples of the other phenomena in other Modern Spanish words. The article also gives explanation of the formation of these words.

Furthermore, all four verb stems are examined from the point of view of its syllable structure, the universal sonority hierarchy and morphology.

DIANA KREKOVICS

Some Questions on the Formation of Past Participles in Spanish and Portuguese

The aim of this paper is a historical-comparative presentation of the development of past participle forms in the Iberoromanic languages. First of all, we focus on the Latin forms with desinence *-utus* which have gradually disappeared in those languages that are spoken in the Iberian Peninsula. After a rapid glance over the formation of participles in the languages in question (Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese) we make comparison with the help of statistical data that were obtained from Spanish and Portuguese literary and legal texts, written in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The subject of this comparison is the incidence rate in the aforementioned centuries and genres of those Spanish and Portuguese past participles that earlier had the desinence *-utus* in Latin.

ADRIENN TARI

István Bethlen in Madrid

There have been little to no investigations in Hungarian historiography concerning the visit of István Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary between 1921 and 1931, to Madrid. Unfortunately, the Hungarian National Archives only disposes of the text of the treaty drawn by the Hungarian-Spanish arbitrary committee. On the other hand, the Archive of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs holds numerous documents in relation with the treaty, amongst them, the correspondence between the heads of the ministries of foreign affairs. The Hungarian and Spanish press of the era also presents a detailed picture of the negotiations. Bethlen timed his Madrid visit to coincide with the congress of the League of Nations in the same city during the first days of June in 1929. The agenda of the congress contained two items that concerned Hungary, both related to the accords established in Trianon concerning the frontiers: the arrangement of the situation of double Romanian and Hungarian, and Serbian Hungarian nationality, respectively, and the question of minorities. After signing the treaty of the Hungarian-Spanish arbitrary committee, Bethlen also participated in the negotiations of the League of Nations. The aim of this paper is to analyze the reasons why Bethlen's visit generated such an impact, mostly in the countries of the Little Entente, and to discuss the importance of the treaty drawn up by the Hungarian-Spanish arbitrary committee for Hungary, an important milestone also in the relations between the two countries.